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BEREA COLLEGE
1892-93.

LADIES' HALL. CHAPEL. LINCOLN HALL.

ACROSS THE CAMPUS

1855. 1893

CATALOGUE

OF

BEREA COLLEGE.

1892-93.

[ABRIDGED EDITION.]

CINCINNATI, O.:
Elm Street Printing Co., Nos. 176 and 178 Elm St.
1893.

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CALENDAR.

1893.

September 27—	Fall Term opens,	Wednesday.
October 28—	Mountain Day,	Saturday.
November 23—	Thanksgiving Day,	Thursday.
December 21—	Fall Term closes,	Thursday.

1894.

January 3—	Winter Term opens,	Wednesday.
January 25—	Day of Prayer for Colleges,	Thursday.
February 22—	Washington's Birthday,	Thursday.
March 27—	Winter Term closes,	Tuesday.

SPRING RECESS.

April 4—	Spring Term opens,	Wednesday.
May 30—	Memorial Day,	Wednesday.
June 21—	Musical Concert,	Thursday.
June 22—	Anniversary of Literary Societies,	Friday.
June 23—	Exhibition of Schools,	Saturday.
June 24—	Baccalaureate Sermon,	Sunday.
June 25—	Address before Literary Societies,	Monday.
June 26—	Academy Exhibition,	Tuesday.
June 25–26—	Examinations,	Monday and Tuesday.
June 27—	COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES,	Wednesday.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 26—	Fall Term opens,	Wednesday.

P 6275

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Annual meeting, 9 A.M., June 22, 1893.

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Miss EMMA F. MORE, Teacher of "A" Grammar School.

HENRY M. WELLS, A.B., Teacher of "B" Grammar School.

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Miss JULIA B. HANSON, Teacher of "B" Intermediate School.

Miss MARY L. GIDDINGS, Teacher of Primary School.

Miss JULIA M. EDWARDS, Teacher of Primary School, Spring Term.

Miss NELLIE L. RUDDOCK, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Miss HANNAH M. EADS, Teacher of Vocal Music.

Miss HATTIE DAY, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

BEREA COLLEGE—ANNOUNCEMENT.

To those in quest of a liberal education, at small expense, and under the most favorable conditions for making the years of school life pleasant, and the education acquired broad and thorough, this announcement is especially addressed. Berea College offers you these advantages, as the following pages will show.

Thousands of young people never seriously consider the question of securing an education. They suppose that it is entirely beyond their reach, or that it is only necessary for persons who are to enter the professions, or that the years devoted to a college course are so much time subtracted from the real business of life. Thus they allow the great opportunity of their lifetime to pass by unimproved.

This Announcement has fallen into your hands, and this is the time for you to consider whether you will make the utmost possible of yourself, or be content with something less.

To secure an education you must leave home. Why not seek a place favored with a mild climate and beautiful scenery?

But Berea offers more substantial advantages than these. Its unique history, and the educational and moral ideas for which it stands, can enlist the pride of every student. It was founded before the war by Southerners, John G. Fee and others, who were opposed to slavery, and ran the gauntlet

of mobs and persecutions. It has always been open to both men and women. At the close of the war several young colored men just discharged from the army were received as students. This was too much for the prejudice of the whites, and nearly half of them left in a body, though the majority ultimately returned. From this time forward, Berea has been a "mixed school."

If you come to Berea, you will come in a time of progress and improvement, and will meet a cordial welcome from teachers and fellow-students.

It may be well to enumerate a few of the special Berea deas:—

Education—It is impossible to give in a single paragraph Berea's ideas of education in its two branches—the imparting of knowledge and the development of mind. The mere hearing of lessons is not teaching. At every stage of the course the question is raised: "What do we desire to accomplish, and how shall we best reach our end?" The word "recitation" too often represents a false theory and a vicious practice. Our aim is to make the lesson hour an hour of instruction, with a brief but effective test of previous work. That is remembered longest which is learned with pleasure. No pains are spared to furnish all possible illustrative material. In a word, the best theories of education are here faithfully put into practice. The student's time is saved, and the quality of his work immensely improved.

Personal Worth—We recognize no criterion of merit but personal worth—culture and character. While we force the opinion of none of our students, and require no one to asso ciate personally with any who may be distasteful to him, we welcome the worthy without regard to race; and our history of more than thirty years has proved that it is a mutual advantage for those who should and must in later life co-

operate in business and politics to learn to respect each other in the work of the class-room.

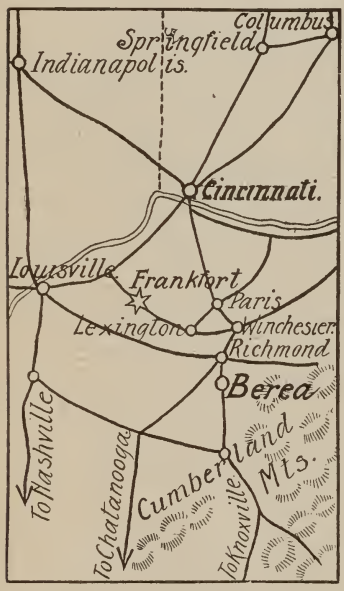
SELF-HELP—We believe in economy, and in the dignity of labor; that "plain living and high thinking" go together. Every effort is made to assist self-supporting students in earning their way through college.

RELIGION—Berea is a distinctively Christian school. Its charter begins with the words: "In order to promote the cause of Christ." Every teacher is a man or woman of prayer. But the College is wholly undenominational, and opposed to the spirit of sectarianism.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS.

The College is located in Madison County, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles south of Cincinnati. The town bears the same name, Berea, and is a healthful village delightfully situated among the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. It is on the dividing line between the mountains, home of the famous "mountain whites" whose loyalty forms so romantic an episode in the late war, and the noted "blue-grass region" on the west. Two miles east is the pinnacle from which Daniel Boone first viewed the fertile plains of Kentucky.



The citizens as a rule sympathize with the educational and moral aims of the Institution. The village shows many marks of enterprises and improvement. Its law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants is vigorously enforced.

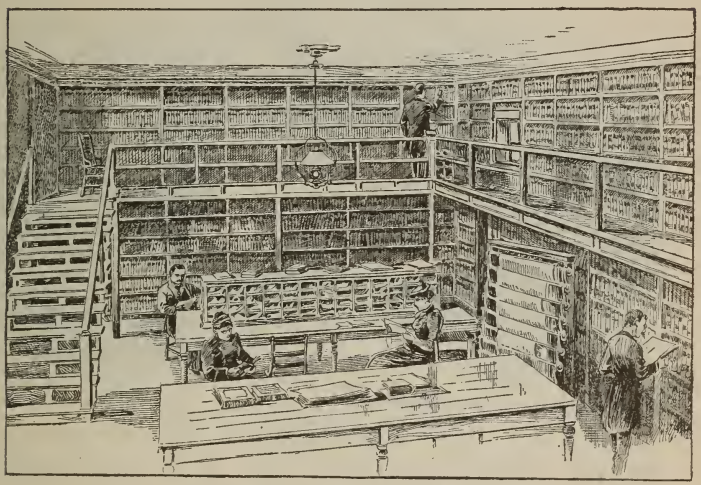
Students coming to Berea through Cincinnati may corre-

spond with the College Treasurer and arrange to come upon designated trains at two cents a mile, thus making the fare only two dollars and sixty-five cents.

MATERIAL EQUIPMENT.

BUILDINGS.

The College now possesses nine buildings; a tabernacle for Commencement exercises, a small office building, three



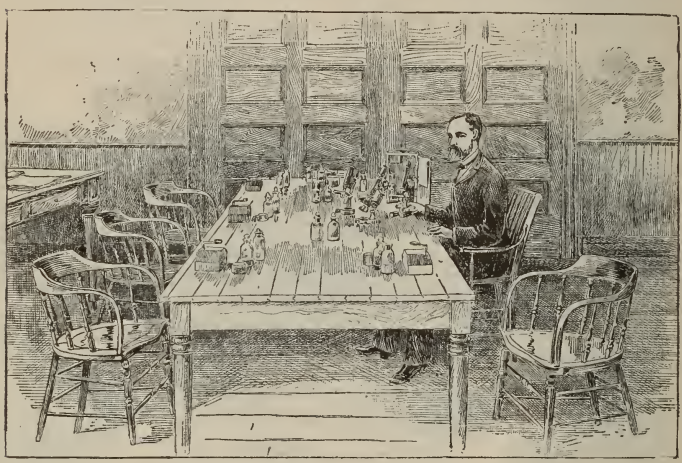
IN THE READING-ROOM.

wooden buildings for the accommodation of the Model Schools; Howard Hall, a dormitory accommodating eighty-six young men; a spacious and well-planned Ladies' Hall, of brick, which is the home of the Lady Principal and a number of teachers, and contains attractive apartments for ninety-six young women (an equal number of young men are accommodated in the dining-room); a pleasing Gothic chapel;

and a superb Lincoln Hall, gift of the late Roswell Smith, of the Century Company, which contains ample recitation-rooms, ventilated on the Smead-Rutan system, as well as temporary accommodations for the Library and Cabinet.

LIBRARY, CABINET, LABORATORIES, ETC.

The College Library contains about five thousand well-selected volumes, and will receive an addition of at least one



READY FOR MICROSCOPE WORK.

thousand volumes the present year. It is well classified, open morning, afternoon and evening, and provided with all the leading periodicals.

The Cabinet is not fully displayed, but is adequate for purposes of illustration in most departments. It has an especially fine collection of shells.

The Chemical, Physical and Microscopical Laboratories are equipped for work by the students themselves.

The College has a good supply of maps, charts, and other illustrative material.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

A Model Home is now in process of erection, designed to give an idea of what the home of a family of limited means may be, and affording facilities for the instruction of young women in sewing, cooking, and other forms of domestic industry.

A Printing Office is well furnished, and the work, amounting to several hundred dollars yearly, is conducted wholly by students.

Plans are being matured, and money is being raised, for the erection of shops, and the enlargement of the industrial work.

Means are promised for beginning systematic manual training, according to the most approved methods, during the coming school year.

The Gymnasium occupies the ground space, sixty feet by one hundred, in the Tabernacle, and instruction will be given three days in the week by an experienced director. The building will be open at other hours for practice.

Each young man will receive a careful physical examination.

Lectures upon hygiene are given from time to time to both the young men and the young women.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

Three literary societies are permanently maintained by the students—one for the young women and two for the young men.

A popular lecture is delivered each week by some member of the Faculty, or by some distinguished speaker from abroad. The following subjects have been discussed in this course during the past year: World's Fair in Chicago, Inspiration of

the Bible, American Ideas, Berea Ideas, Raid into Ohio, Astronomy—Ancient and Modern, English Poetry, Methods of Study, Loyalty to Truth, Purpose in Life, Conservation of Energy, The World at Work, Reading, From the Valleys to the Heights.

A course of Lyceum lectures, embracing some of the best talent in the country, is given each winter.

Frequent musical entertainments are provided. Thorough instruction in choral music is given to all the students without extra charge.

REGULATIONS.

The regulations of the Institution are few and simple, appealing to the self-respect and personal responsibility of the student. They are such as are necessary for securing the best educational results. Students are not allowed to use intoxicating liquors or tobacco, though exceptions may be made to the latter rule, in special cases, by action of the Faculty.

Secret societies are not allowed in connection with the College. No student is allowed to visit one of the other sex in a private room.

Young women are under the special charge of the Ladies' Board of Care. All students attend chapel in the morning, and one church service and Sabbath-school on Sunday.

Candidates for admission to any department must bring a testimonial of good moral character from some person of recognized standing in their community, and from the school last attended.

Students coming from reputable academies and high schools should bring certificates showing what studies they have pursued, what text-books they have used, and the amount of work accomplished and the rank or grade attained.

Such certificates, if explicit and satisfactory, will relieve them from examination, but if they afterwards fail to maintain themselves in the classes to which they are assigned, they will be examined and placed where they can work to best advantage.

FACILITIES FOR SELF-SUPPORT.

For the greater part of the school year, the College is able to furnish needy and diligent young men employment to the extent of two hours a day.

A few young women in Ladies' Hall may defray a part of their expenses by domestic labor.

LADIES' HALL.

Competent young women may often earn their board in families.

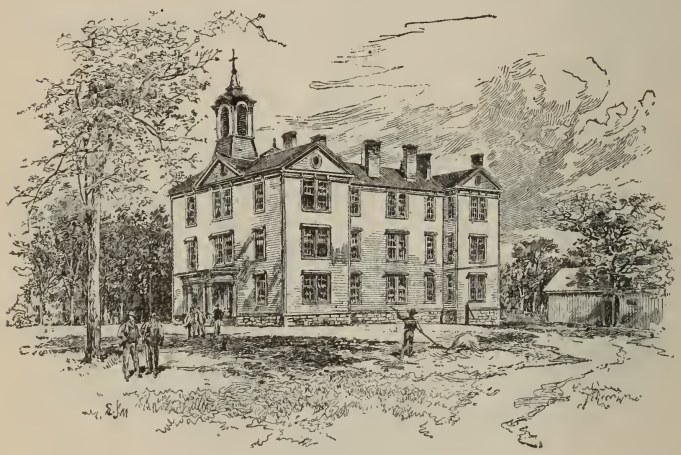
The long vacation affords opportunity for students to teach Kentucky summer schools. Skilled workmen are in demand. A dressmaker, a cook, a printer, a book-binder, a tinner, or a carpenter can usually earn a large part of the expenses. The College hopes to do still more in the matter of furnishing regular employment. See Berea Ideas, page 10.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free.

An incidental charge of $4.50 per term for College and Academy, and $3.50 for students in the Model Schools, is made to assist in defraying the general expenses of the school, apart from instruction.

Beneficiary aid has been provided by Messrs. C. F. Dike, of Crystal Lake, Ill.; C. F. Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and N. B. Northrop, of Medina, O., whereby seventy-

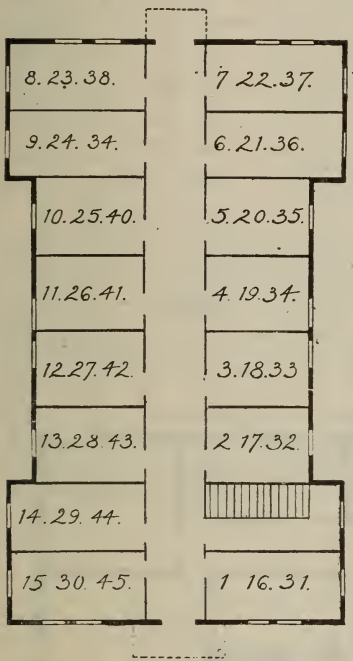


HOWARD HALL.

three students, whose thorough scholarship and real need are well ascertained, may receive a rebate of $3.00 from the incidental fee.

Thoroughly good table board at the College boarding hall is $1.50 a week for those who do not use tea, coffee or milk. With tea, coffee or milk, it is $1.75. A careful study of the subject of the most healthful board for students is now being made, and improved facilities for cooking have been introduced.

Room rent, when two students are together, in Howard Hall, is $2.00 or $3.00 per term for each, according to the size of the room. These rooms are furnished with wardrobe, bedstead, stove, wash-stand, table and chairs. *All other furnishings must be brought or provided by the student himself.*



HOWARD HALL. *Figures indicate numbers of rooms. Smaller number below. Plan of three stories is alike. Corner rooms 9ft×18.6. others 9.6×13.6. Parlor on first floor.*

In the Ladies' Hall, when two students room together, each pays $2.25 per term. These rooms are furnished with bedstead, mattress, table, looking glass, chairs, stove, washbowl, pitcher and pail. *All other furnishings must be brought or provided by the student herself.* Oil is furnished to young women for fifty cents per term, and the use of a commodious laundry six times a term, for the same price. The Hall is provided with an elevator for baggage and fuel.

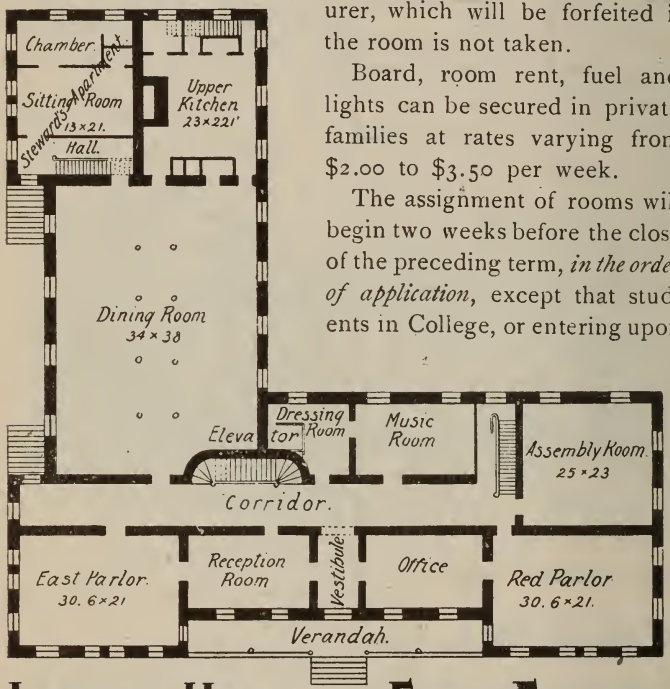
Fuel is furnished for $3.00 in the winter term and for $2.00 in the fall or spring term.

Usually a student may have sole occupancy of a room by paying fifty per cent. extra. A few completely furnished

rooms in Ladies' Hall may be had for $40 00 a year for a single occupant, or $25.00 each for two occupants. This price includes the washing of towels and bedding. These rooms are few, and must be engaged in advance and a deposit of $5.00 made with the Treasurer, which will be forfeited if the room is not taken.

Board, room rent, fuel and lights can be secured in private families at rates varying from $2.00 to $3.50 per week.

The assignment of rooms will begin two weeks before the close of the preceding term, *in the order of application*, except that students in College, or entering upon

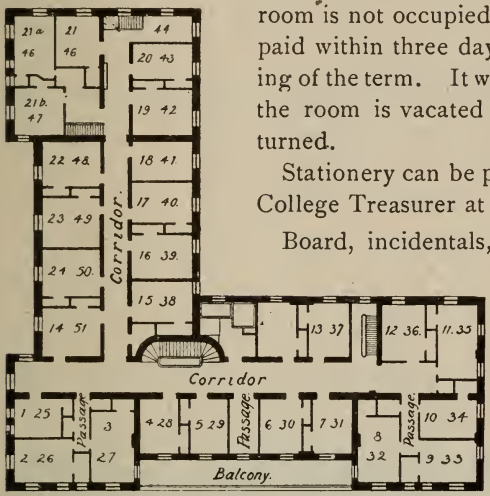


LADIE'S HALL.—FIRST FLOOR.

one of the College courses, will have the precedence. Students from a distance may trust the College officer with whom they correspond to select the best rooms which are available.

No room is engaged unless one dollar is deposited with

the Treasurer as a guarantee of good faith, and security for return of the key. This sum will be forfeited in case the room is not occupied or the room rent paid within three days from the opening of the term. It will be repaid when the room is vacated and the key returned.



LADIE'S HALL. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Stationery can be procured from the College Treasurer at cost.

Board, incidentals, room and fuel are furnished at five per cent. discount if payment is made in full at the beginning of the term.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR A SINGLE TERM OF THREE MONTHS.

Incidental Fee (Model Schools, $3.50)	$ 4 50 to	$ 4 50
Table Board	18 00 to	21 00
Fuel and Oil	2 50 to	3 50
Room Rent	2 00 to	3 00
Washing	2 00 to	3 00
Books, Stationery, etc.	3 00 to	5 00
Total (Model Schools, $31.00)	$32 00 to	$40 00

EXTRAS.

Piano, reed organ or voice culture, 12 lessons	$5 00
Rent of piano or organ, one hour daily, per term	2 00
Rent of musical library, per term	50
Chemical, Physical or Microscopical laboratory, according to the breakage and material consumed.	
Usually, for the Chemical laboratory, per term	3 00
For the Physical and Microscopical, per term	2 00

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE ARTS.

COURSES OF STUDY.

In the College proper there are three courses of study: The Classical Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts (A. B.); the Philosophical Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.), and the Literary Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Literature (B.L.).

The Classical Course is the standard course of the American college, in which provision is made for a thorough and liberal education, developing each human faculty, and touching upon each branch of human knowledge by extended courses in Mathematics, Science, History, Ancient and Modern Literature, Philosophy, and other subjects.

The Philosophical and Literary Courses also extend over four years, but require somewhat less of preparation. While less full and complete, they are heartily to be recommended, and are, for some students, more desirable than the Classical Course.

Studies may be taken in a different order from that prescribed, with the consent of the Registrar and the instructor in charge of the study taken.

The College reserves the right to omit any study when less than six persons present themselves to take it, but guarantees to every student an opportunity to take such study at some time during his course.

Figures following the names of studies indicate the number of lesson or lecture hours per week.

In addition to the studies enumerated, one hour each week is devoted to the Bible and one to rhetorical exercises.

Graduates from any of these courses who for three or more years engage in such study or work as to insure largely increased attainments, may, by special action, be advanced to the Master's degree. Entrance examinations are held at Berea the day before the opening of the fall term.

Classical Course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

ENGLISH: Grammar, including the correction of bad English sentences and analysis—the equivalent of Whitney, Harvey, or Reed and Kellogg; Rhetoric—the equivalent of Hart; Elocution—the equivalent of Swett.

An essay of about five hundred words is to be written in the presence of the examiners, upon some simple subject drawn from one of the following works, with all of which the student must have made himself familiar.

For 1893, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar and Twelfth Night; Scott's Marmion; Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the "Spectator"; Macaulay's second essay on the Earl of Chatham; Emerson's American Scholar; Irving's Sketch Book; Scott's Ivanhoe; Dickens' David Copperfield.

For 1894, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar and Merchant of Venice; Scott's Lady of the Lake; Arnold's Sohrab and Rustum; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the "Spectator"; Macaulay's second essay on the Earl of Chatham; Emerson's American Scholar; Irving's Sketch Book; Scott's The Abbot; Dickens' David Copperfield.

For 1895, Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Twelfth Night; Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, Lycidas; Longfellow's Evangeline; The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in

the "Spectator"; Macaulay's Essay on Milton, Essay on Addison; Webster's first Bunker Hill Oration; Irving's Sketch Book; Scott's The Abbot.

HISTORY AND CIVICS: United States History—a thorough course, the equivalent of Johnson or Barnes; General History—the equivalent of Swinton or Myers, special emphasis being laid on the history of Greece and Rome, and the history of England. In the latter a special text-book, like Creighton's Epochs of English History, should be read; Civics—the equivalent of Fiske or Young.

SCIENCES: Geography; Physical Geography; Physiology—the equivalent of the briefer course in Martin or Huxley; Elementary Physics—the equivalent of Gage or Avery; Botany—the equivalent of Gray's New Lessons and Manual.

MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic—the equivalent of White's Complete; Algebra—the equivalent of Wells or Wentworth, including logarithms; Plane and Solid Geometry—the equivalent of Wells or Wentworth, inciuding most of the original problems. Both rapidity and accuracy are expected in all mathematical work.

LATIN: Grammar, Harkness; Cæsar, three books; Cicero, five orations and De Senectute; Vergil, four books. The Roman pronunciation is used.

GREEK: Hadley and Allen's Grammar; Exercises equivalent to those of Frost's Greek Primer; Anabasis, two books; Jones' Greek Prose Composition.

The student's ability to translate new selections from classic authors, and to write simple Greek and Latin prose, is of more importance than the number of pages which he has read. He is expected to be familiar with the subject-matter, customs, history, etc.

Teachers of secondary schools are recommended to re-

quire the reading of the classics aloud and insist upon a simple and idiomatic English translation.

GERMAN: Proficiency in elementary grammar, ability to pronounce German, to recognize simple phrases when heard, and to translate easy prose at sight—a vocabulary of the less common words being furnished.

The candidate should have read a hundred and fifty pages of easy German.

OUTLINE OF THE CLASSICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL. Latin—Livy 5; Greek Testament 5; Rhetoric 5.
WINTER. Latin—Vergil 5; Memorabilia 3; German 2; Conic Sections and Plane Trigonometry 5.
SPRING. Vergil 3; German 2; Memorabilia 5; Surveying, etc. 5.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL. Logic 5; History 7; Evidences of Christianity 3.
WINTER. Latin—Horace 3; German 2; Greek—Iliad 5; Chemistry 5.
SPRING. Horace 3; German 2; Iliad 5; Chemistry 5.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL. Greek—Herodotus 5; German 5; History of English Literature 5.
WINTER. Latin—Tacitus 5; Mechanics 5; Mineralogy 5.
SPRING. Greek—Demosthenes 5; Physics 5; Introduction to Philosophy 5.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL. Greek Tragedy 5; Psychology 5; Zoölogy 5.
WINTER. Political Economy I. 5; Moral Philosophy 5; Astronomy 5.
SPRING. Political Economy II. 5; Geology 5; International Law (eight weeks) 5.

Philosophical Course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

ENGLISH: The same as for the Classical Course.

HISTORY AND CIVICS: The same as for the Classical

Course, excepting the Advanced Course in Civil Government.

SCIENCES: The same as for the Classical Course.

MATHEMATICS: The same as for the Classical Course, with the exception of Geometry.

LATIN: Grammar, Harkness; Cæsar, three books.

GREEK: Hadley and Allen's Grammar; Exercises equivalent to those of Frost's Greek Primer.

OUTLINE OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL. Cicero's Orations 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 5; Civil Government 3.

WINTER. Cicero's Orations 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 3; Geometry 5.

SPRING. De Senectute and De Amicitia 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 3; Geometry 5.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL. Greek Testament 5; Rhetoric 5; History of English Literature 5.

WINTER. Vergil 5; German 2; Conic Sections and Trigonometry 5; Chemistry 5.

SPRING. Vergil 3; German 2; Surveying, etc. 5; Chemistry 5.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL. Logic 5, Evidences of Christianity 3; History 7.

WINTER. Mechanics 5; Mineralogy 5; German 2; English Dramatists 3.

SPRING. Physics 5; Introduction to Philosophy 5; German 2; History of Civilization 3.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL. German 5; Psychology 5; Zoölogy 5.

WINTER. Political Economy I. 5; Moral Philosophy 5; Astronomy 5.

SPRING. Political Economy II. 5; Geology 5; International Law (eight weeks) 5.

ELECTIVES: For the present we offer additional Latin and an advanced course in Greek, to such as desire to substitute these for Zoölogy, Mechanics, Physics, Mineralogy, Advanced Chemistry, and Higher Astronomy. Other electives will be provided, as our facilities increase.

Literary Course.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

ENGLISH: The same as for the Classical Course.

HISTORY: The same as for the Classical Course.

SCIENCES: Geography; Physical Geography.

MATHEMATICS: Arithmetic; Algebra—the equivalent of Wells and Wentworth, *not* including logarithms. Both rapidity and accuracy are expected in all mathematical work.

LATIN: Grammar, Harkness; Cæsar, one book. Teachers of secondary schools are earnestly recommended to require the reading of the Latin aloud, insisting upon a knowledge of the subject-matter and a simple and idiomatic English translation.

OUTLINE OF THE LITERARY COURSE.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

FALL. English Classics 5; Elementary Astronomy 5; Physiology 5; Elementary Physics 3.

WINTER. Latin—Cæsar 5; Algebra 3; Geometry 5; Elementary Physics 3.

SPRING. Cæsar 5; Botany 5; Geometry 5; Elementary Physics 3.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

FALL. Cicero's Orations 5; German 5; Rhetoric 5; Civil Government 3.

WINTER. Cicero's Orations 5; German 3; Chemistry 5; Conic Sections and Plane Trigonometry 5.

SPRING. De Senectute and De Amicitia 5; German 3; Chemistry 5; Surveying, etc. 5.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL. Logic 5; History 7; Evidences of Christianity 3.
WINTER. Latin—Vergil 5; Mineralogy 5; German 2; English Dramatists 3.
SPRING. Vergil 3; German 2; Physics 5; Introduction to Philosophy 5.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL. History of English Literature 5; Psychology 5; Zoölogy 5.
WINTER. Political Economy I. 5; Moral Philosophy 5; Astronomy 5.
SPRING. Political Economy II. 5; Geology 5; International Law (eight weeks) 5.

ELECTIVES: In the Literary Course a considerable range of electives is offered. By omitting some of the advanced studies in Natural Science and Mathematics, such as Zoölogy, Advanced Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy and Astronomy, students may carry on either of the following lines of study: First, they may carry the German language as far as it is pursued in the Classical Course. Secondly, they may complete the Latin of the Classical Course. Thirdly, they may pursue Greek for two years, including the rudiments, Xenophon's Anabasis, Greek Prose Composition, and the Testament. Thus those feeling unable to go beyond this shorter course may adapt their work, in some degree, to their individual tastes or their intended pursuit in life.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSES IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

English.

1. ENGLISH CLASSICS.--Choicest English Classics read critically. Papers prepared by the class on the works studied. The object is to cultivate a taste for the best literature.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in winter or spring when required. Miss HUBBARD.

2. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Shaw's Manual. Representative works studied from each period and school. The object of this work is to give a general idea of the evolution of English Literature.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Miss HUBBARD.

3. ENGLISH DRAMATISTS.—Critical study of choicest dramas—Shakspeare's, Marlowe's and Jonson's. The development and governing laws are discovered by this study. A public reading is given by the class.
Winter term, three hours a week. Miss HUBBARD.

4. RHETORIC.—Hill's Science of Rhetoric. Inductive Studies in Oratory. Criticisms and essays by the class.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Given in 1893 and every second year. President FROST.

History.

1. AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.—Origin and nature of our government. Causes leading to the independence and development of the United States. Departments of the government, with a discussion of party machinery. Relation of the national and state governments, and of both to the private institutions and life of the people. Bryce's American Commonwealth, with lectures.
Fall Term, seven hours a week. Given in 1894.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

2. HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.—Guizot. Discussions of the text. Essays.
Spring Term, five hours a week. ——— ———

Political Science.

1. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Young's Government Class Book, with lectures.
Fall Term, and repeated in Spring Term of 1895 and every second year. Five hours a week. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

2. POLITICAL ECONOMY, I.—Perry's Principles of Political Economy. Outlines made by the students. Parallel readings from various authors.
Winter Term, five hours a week. Omitted in 1894.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

3. POLITICAL ECONOMY, II.—Ely's Political Economy. Readings from other authors and from current economic literature. Essays and discussions. Lectures on Currency and Taxation.
Spring Term, five hours a week. Omitted in 1894.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Woolsey. Current international questions considered.
Spring Term, eight weeks, five hours a week. Given in 1894 and every second year. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

Philosophy.

1. LOGIC.—Deductive Logic. Hill's Jevon's Logic. Inductive Logic—Lectures. Written reviews of separate topics, and search for fallacies in contemporary writers.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Given in 1892 and every second year. President FROST.

2. INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY.—Baumann's Geschichte der Philosophie in the German. Lectures.
Spring Term, five hours a week. Given in 1894 and every second year. President FROST.

3. PSYCHOLOGY.—Lectures and original investigations. Hill's Elements of Psychology for reference—also Sully. Special attention will be given to the application of the principles of mental science in education.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Given in 1892 and every second year. President FROST.

4. ETHICS.—Origin, nature, and affirmations of the moral faculty, and the practical application of moral principles in conduct. Fairchild's Moral Philosophy. Lectures. Essays by the class.
Winter Term, five hours a week. Given in 1893 and every second year. President FROST.

Pedagogics.

1. ELEMENTARY COURSE.—Lectures upon the aims of the teacher, discipline, organization, and methods of instruction in the several branches.
Winter and Spring Terms, one hour a week. Given in 1893.
Various members of the Faculty.

2. GENERAL COURSE.—Lectures upon the teacher's spirit, and preparation for work.
Winter Term, six hours. Given in 1893.
Rev. A. D. MAYO.

3. ADVANCED COURSE.—Lectures upon the theory of education, with visitation of Model Schools, and criticism.
Winter and Spring Terms, one hour a week.
President FROST.

Further announcements will be made as students advance in the Normal Course.

Evidences of Christianity.

1. Wright's Logic of Christian Evidences. Discussions and essays by the class.
Fall Term, three hours a week. Given in 1893 and every second year. President FROST.

Natural Sciences.

1. PHYSIOLOGY.—Martin's Human Body (Briefer Course). As far as may be, the facts are discovered by dissection.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Miss HUBBARD.

2. BOTANY.—Gray's Revised Lessons. Structure and relationship of Plants. Plant analysis. Much work is done in the field.
Spring Term, five hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

3. ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY.—Young's Lessons. Considerable time devoted to the practical study of the heavens, and to the use of the telescope.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Professor TODD.

4. ADVANCED ASTRONOMY.—Snell's Olmsted. Mathematical Astronomy, with problems. Laws of Force and Motion as applied to the Heavenly Bodies. Critical study of the members of the Solar System, with tabular statements and explanations of observed phenomena. Study of the fixed stars and the relation of the Solar System to the Stellar Universe. Careful examination of scientific works and popular treatises.
Winter Term, five hours a week. Prof. P. D. DODGE.

5. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.—Gage's Elements, with Laboratory work based on Hall and Bergen's Text-book of Physics.
Throughout the year, three hours a week. Professor TODD.

6. MECHANICS.—Snell's Olmsted. Motion and Forces. Laws of falling bodies. Special attention given to the Mathematical work.
Winter Term, five hours a week. Given in 1894 and every second year. Prof. P. D. DODGE.

7. ADVANCED PHYSICS.—Snell's Olmsted. General review of subjects of Heat, Sound, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, followed by special development of one subject by Laboratory work. Special subject for 1893, Electricity.
Spring Term, five hours a week. Professor TODD.

8. CHEMISTRY.—Remsen's Briefer Course. Not less than half the time spent in Laboratory work. Each student required to take careful notes of his experiments.
Winter and Spring Terms, five hours a week. Given in 1894 and every second year. Professor TODD.

9. MINERALOGY.—Dana's Manual, with practical work in the Laboratory. A brief course in Qualitative Analysis given in connection with the Laboratory work.
Winter Term, five hours a week. Given in 1894 and every second year. Professor TODD.

10. ZOOLOGY.—Orton's Comparative Zoology. Laboratory work. The College has recently purchased some excellent microscopes for class use, and by the aid of these a minute study is made of a few typical specimens.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Given in 1892 and every second year. Professor TODD.

11. GEOLOGY.—Dana's Text-book. Excursions into the surrounding region, which is remarkable for the extent of Geological time which is covered by its outcropping rocks.
Spring Term, five hours a week. Given in 1893 and every second year. Professor TODD.

Mathematics.

1. ALGEBRA.—Sheldon. Discussion of Quadratic and Indeterminate Equations, Permutations and Combinations, Indeterminate Coefficients, Binomial Theorem, and Logarithms.
   Winter Term, three hours a week. Prof. P. D. DODGE.

2. GEOMETRY.—Loomis.
   Winter Term. Plane Geometry. Definitions. Principles of Points, Lines and Surfaces. Demonstrations of Theorems, with original exercises under each book.
   Five hours a week.
   Spring Term. Solid Geometry, with exercises.
   Five hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

3. CONIC SECTIONS.—All of the Ellipse, and portions of the Parabola and Hyperbola.
   Winter Term, six weeks, five hours a week.
   Prof. P. D. DODGE.

4. PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.—Loomis. Solution of Right-angled and Oblique-angled Trigonometrical Formulæ with the practical applications of Trigonometry to Surveying and Navigation.
   Winter Term, six weeks, five hours a week.
   Prof. P. D. DODGE.

5. SURVEYING.—Principles of Surveying. Measurement of heights and distances. Determination of areas, with field work. Compass and Theodolite are used in determining areas and laying out railroad courses.

   NAVIGATION.—Principles of Navigation. Exercises in Plane sailing, Traverse sailing, Parallel sailing, and Middle Latitude sailing, with a study of charts.
   Surveying and Navigation occupy six weeks of Spring Term, five hours a week.

   SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.—Solution of Spherical Triangles. Napier's Circular Parts. Trigonometrical Formulæ, and their application to Navigation and Astronomy.
   Spring Term, six weeks, five hours a week.
   Prof. P. D. DODGE.

Latin Language and Literature.

1. Winter Term. Collar's GATE TO CÆSAR, including unsimplified text of Book II. Reviews of Etymological forms, including derivation of words. Recitations conducted in Latin.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. Kelsey's CÆSAR. Books I. and III. Indirect Discourse. Subjunctive Mood. DANIELL'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION corresponding to the text. Recitations conducted in Latin.
Five hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

2. Fall Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO. First and Second Orations against Catiline. DANIELL'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION corresponding to the text. Analytical outlines of subject matter. Historical and Biographical essays.
Five hours a week.

Winter Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO. Third and Fourth Orations against Catiline. Oration Pro Archia. Sight translation. Translating English to Latin of passages similar to the text. Analytical outlines continued.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO DE SENECTUTE, and a portion of DE AMICITIA. Thought analysis.
Five hours a week. Professor HUNTING.

Courses 1 and 2 constitute the Latin of the Freshman and Sophomore Years of the Literary Course. Course 2 constitutes the Latin of the Freshman Year of the Philosophical Course.

3. Fall Term. Wescott's LIVY. Book I., or Book XXI., selections.
Five hours a week.

Winter Term. Harper and Miller's VERGIL. Æneid, Books I. and II. Rules for Quantity. Daily drill in scanning. Comparison of select passages with similar passages in English Literature, Ancient Geography and Mythology.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. VERGIL. Æneid continued. Books IV. and V.
Three hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

4. Winter Term. Chase and Stuart's HORACE. Odes, selections. Daily drill in scanning. Prosody. Roman Literature. Essays.
Three hours a week.

Spring Term. HORACE. Odes, Epodes and Satires, selections. Three hours a week. Professor HUNTING.

5. Winter Term. Johnson's TACITUS. Germania and Agricola Style of Tacitus. German institutions. Roman customs.
Five hours a week. Professor HUNTING.

Greek Language and Literature.

1. XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.—Four books complete. Critical study of Greek forms. JONES' GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION, complete.
Throughout the year, five hours a week.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

Course 1 constitutes the Greek of the Freshman Year in the Philosophical Course.

2. Fall Term. GREEK TESTAMENT. Careful translation from the Greek, comparing with King James' and the Revised Versions. Attention given to variations of the Greek text.
Five hours a week. Omitted in 1893. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

Winter and Spring Terms. XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA—Winans. The entire book translated. Study of Socrates' life and times.
Three hours a week during the Winter Term, and five hours a week during the Spring Term. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

3. Winter and Spring Terms. HOMER'S ILIAD—Seymour. First four books, with selections. Studies in Greek Versification, with exercises in scanning.
Five hours a week. In 1894 given only in Spring Term.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

4. Fall Term. HERODOTUS—Merriam. Book VII., with omissions. New Ionic dialect studied.
Five hours a week. Omitted in fall of 1893.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

Spring Term. DEMOSTHENES ON THE CROWN—Tyler. The entire oration, with omission of letters and decrees. Study of the orator's life and characteristics.
Five hours a week. Omitted in 1894. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

5. Fall Term. GREEK TRAGEDY, EURIPIDES. The Medea complete. Studies in Grecian Literature.
Five hours a week. Omitted in 1893 and 1894.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

German.

1. Fall Term. SCHMITZ'S ELEMENTS OF GERMAN. Declension of Nouns and Adjectives. German Script. Composition of simple sentences. Conversation.
Five hours a week.

Winter Term. JOYNES-MEISSNER'S GRAMMAR, Part I. Text of Grammar translated and recited in German. Composition in expressions along the line of study. BRANDT'S READER. Conversation.
Three hours a week.

Spring Term. Syntax translated from JOYNES-MEISSNER'S GRAMMAR. BRANDT'S READER. Composition. Conversation.
Three hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

Course 1 is taken in the Sophomore Year of the Literary Course, and in the Freshman Year of the Philosophical Course.

2. Winter Term. Selections from UHLAND'S BALLADS AND ROMANCES and easy Prose texts. Translations from English to German. Conversation.
Two hours a week.

Spring Term. SCHILLER'S JUNGFRAU VON ORLEANS. Paraphrased in German prose. Conversation.
Two hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

3. Winter Term. HOFFMANN'S HISTORISCHE ERZAEHLUNGEN. Translation. Composition. Conversation.
Two hours a week.

Spring Term: FREYTAG'S DIE JOURNALISTEN. The Drama reproduced as a narrative.
Two hours a week. Omitted in 1894. Miss GILBERT.

4. Fall Term. Selections in Prose and Poetry from Standard Authors. Biographical sketches in German of the Authors. Five hours a week. Omitted in 1893. Miss GILBERT.

Bible and the Christian Religion.

1. *a.* The Sermon on the Mount. Fall Term in 1893, and every third year.
   b. The Ten Commandments. Fall Term in 1894, and every third year.
   c. The Parables. Fall Term in 1895, and every third year.
   d. The Life of Christ. Winter and Spring Terms in 1893, and every third year.
   e. Jewish History. Winter and Spring Terms in 1894, and every third year.
   f. The Life of Paul. Winter and Spring Terms in 1895, and every third year. Professor TODD.

2. *a.* First Epistle to Timothy. Fall Term in 1893, and every third year.
   b. Hebrew Poetry. Fall Term in 1894, and every third year.
   c. The Holy Land. Fall Term in 1895, and every third year.
   d. Bible Doctrines. Winter and Spring Terms in 1893, and every third year.
   e. Studies in the Epistles. Winter and Spring Terms in 1894, and every third year.
   f. Bible studies. Winter and Spring Terms in 1895, and every third year.
   One hour a week. President FROST.

An occasional opportunity will be given for the study of French, when there is a sufficient number of students who desire it.

Daily classes in systematic Bible Study are frequently formed for the benefit of students who are preparing for the Christian ministry.

THE ACADEMY.

The Academy is under the same general supervision as the other departments, and under the immediate direction of the Principal.

It enjoys the use of the Library and other facilities and apparatus of the College, so far as it can use them to advantage; and prepare students for the Classical Course.

To enter the First Year class, students are expected to have about such qualifications as are required for the lowest grade of teachers' certificate.

Students who are well grounded in the English branches can accomplish the Academy Course in three years.

There is a regular plan by which each fall study is repeated in the winter or spring every alternate year, so that students who teach Kentucky summer schools may take the Academy Course by attending school in the winter and spring only. Such students, however, must be present during the whole of the Senior Academic Year.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL. English Grammar reviewed 5; Geography reviewed 5; Elocution I. 5; Colonial History 3.

WINTER. Arithmetic 7; Algebra 5; United States History 3; Penmanship 2; Normal Lectures 1.

SPRING. Arithmetic 7; Algebra 5; United States History 3; Penmanship 2; Normal Lectures 1.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL. Composition and Rhetoric 5; Physical Geography 5; Elocution II. 5; English History 3.

WINTER. Latin 9; Algebra 3; General History 3; Book-keeping 2; Normal Lectures 1.

SPRING. Latin 9, Algebra 3; General History 3; Book-keeping 2; Normal Lectures 1.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL. English Classics 5; Elementary Astronomy 5; Physiology 5; Elementary Physics 3.

WINTER. Latin--Cæsar 5; Algebra 3; Greek 7; Elementary Physics 3.

SPRING. Latin--Cæsar 5; Botany 5; Greek 5; Elementary Physics 5.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL. Cicero's Orations 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 5; Civil Government 3.

WINTER. Cicero's Orations 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 3; Geometry 5.

SPRING De Senectute and De Amicitia 5; Anabasis and Greek Prose 5; German 3; Geometry 5.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSES IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

English.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—This class reviews the principal topics by means of oral instruction. Notes taken by the students. Recitations on the notes. Studies in the uses and relations of words, and in the structure and analysis of sentences. Errors in construction corrected by class.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

2. ELOCUTION I.—Swett's School Elocution.
   Instruction in phonics. Daily practice in physical expression. Mastery of the principles of conversational reading. Much actual reading is done, simple English Classics being used.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in Winter Term of 1893, and every second year.

3. ELOCUTION II.—Drill in phonics and gestures continued. A Shakspearean play read. An inductive study of oratory made.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in Spring Term of 1893, and every second year. Miss HUBBARD.

4. COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.—Hart. Practical use of punctuation and capitals illustrated by numerous examples. Diction, Sentences, Figures of Speech, Versification, Poetry—examples continually—written work by students.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in the Spring Term. Miss GILBERT.

5. ENGLISH CLASSICS.—Choicest English Classics read critically. Papers prepared by the class on the works studied. The object is to cultivate a taste for the best literature.
Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in Winter or Spring Term when required. Miss HUBBARD.

History.

1. UNITED STATES HISTORY—Barnes.
Colonial History, Fall Term, three hours a week.
Revolutionary History, Winter Term, three hours a week.
Constitutional History, Spring Term, three hours a week. Given in 1894, and every second year.
The Library in this department is specially full, and constantly used. Miss HUBBARD.

2. ENGLISH HISTORY.—Creighton's Epochs of English History. A general view of the whole history is gained, and special work done with certain eminently important periods, as the Norman Conquest.
Fall Term, three hours a week. Given in 1894, and every second year. Miss HUBBARD.

3. GENERAL HISTORY.—Myers. Special emphasis is laid on Greek and Roman history the first term, and on the development of institutions the second term.
Winter and Spring Terms, three hours a week. Given in 1893, and every second year. Miss HUBBARD.

Civics.

1. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Young's Government Class Book, with lectures.
   Fall Term, three hours a week. Repeated in Spring Term of 1895, and every second year. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

Natural Sciences.

1. GEOGRAPHY.—General review. No special text-book required, but students referred to any good source of information. Essays by the class. This course is prepared with special reference to those who are to teach.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in Winter or Spring Term when required.

2. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Houston. Presented by topics. Frequent reviews, oral and written.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Repeated in Winter or Spring Term when required. Miss GILBERT.

3. ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY.—Young's Lessons. Considerable time devoted to the practical study of the heavens, and the use of the telescope.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Professor TODD.

4. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.—Gage's Elements, with Laboratory work based on Hall and Bergen's Text-book of Physics.
   Throughout the year, three hours a week. Professor TODD.

5. BOTANY.—Gray's Revised Lessons. Structure and relationship of plants. Plant analysis. Much work is done in the field.
   Spring Term, five hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

6. PHYSIOLOGY.—Martin's Human Body (Briefer Course). As far as may be, the facts are discovered by dissection.
   Fall Term, five hours a week. Miss HUBBARD.

Mathematics.

1. ARITHMETIC—White.
   Winter Term. From the first of the book to Interest.
   Spring Term. Finish the book from Interest.
   Objects, such as fraction disks, money, measures, blocks, etc., are used as far as possible in teaching.
   Seven hours a week. Miss MORE.

2. ALGEBRA I.—Sheldon.
Winter Term. Interpretation of signs and algebraic expressions, with the ordinary operations of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Factoring, Highest Common Divisor, Lowest Common Multiple, Fractions, and Simple Equations to those containing literal factors.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. Beginning with Literal Equations containing one unknown quantity, and including Equations containing two or more unknown quantities. Involution, Evolution and Radicals with miscellaneous examples to Quadratic Equations.
Five hours a week. Miss SOULE.

3. ALGEBRA II.—Sheldon.
Winter Term. Quadratic Equations.
Three hours a week. Miss SOULE.

Spring Term. Ratio, Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression. Inequalities. Review of Simple Equations and Radicals.
Three hours a week. Prof. P. D. DODGE.

4. ALGEBRA III.—Sheldon.
Winter Term. Discussion of Quadratic and Indeterminate Equations, Permutations and Combinations, Indeterminate Coefficients, Binomial Theorem and Logarithms.
Three hours a week. Prof. P. D. DODGE.

5. GEOMETRY—Loomis.
Winter Term. Plane Geometry. Definitions, Principles of Points, Lines and Surfaces, Demonstrations of Theorems, with original exercises under each book.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. Solid Geometry, with exercises.
Five hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

Latin.

1. Winter and Spring Terms. COLLAR AND DANIELL'S BEGINNER'S LATIN BOOK. Paradigms of Etymological forms and Principles of Syntax, with much daily drill in applying the same

with both oral and written sentences, and in translating from Latin into English and from English into Latin.
Nine hours a week. Professor HUNTING.

2. Winter Term. Collar's GATE TO CÆSAR, including unsimplified text of Book II. Review of Etymological forms, including derivation of words. Recitations conducted in Latin.
Five hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

Spring Term. Kelsey's CÆSAR, Books I and II. Indirect Discourse. Subjunctive Mood. DANIELL'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION corresponding to the text. Recitations conducted in Latin.
Five hours a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

3. Fall Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO. First and Second Orations against Catiline. DANIELL'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION corresponding to the text. Analytical outlines of subject-matter. Historical and Biographical essays.
Five hours a week.

Winter Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO. Third and Fourth Orations against Catiline. Oration Pro Archia. Sight translation. Translating English into Latin of passages similar to the text. Analytical outlines continued.
Five hours a week.

Spring Term. Chase and Stuart's CICERO DE SENECTUTE, and a portion of DE AMICITIA. Thought analysis.
Five hours a week. Professor HUNTING.

Greek.

1. FROST'S GREEK PRIMER, with original exercises in translating English into Greek.
Winter Term, seven hours a week, and Spring Term, five hours a week. Prof. L. V. DODGE.

2. XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. Four books complete. Critical study of Greek forms. JONES' GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION complete.
Throughout the year, five hours a week.
Prof. L. V. DODGE.

German.

1. Fall Term. SCHMITZ'S ELEMENTS OF GERMAN. Declension of Nouns and Adjectives. German Script. Composition of simple sentences. Conversation.
   Five hours a week.
   Winter Term. JOYNES-MEISSNER'S GRAMMAR, Part I. Text of Grammar translated and recited in German. Composition in expressions along the line of study. BRANDT'S READER. Conversation.
   Three hours a week.
   Spring Term. Syntax translated from JOYNES-MEISSNER'S GRAMMAR. BRANDT'S READER. Composition. Conversation.
   Three hours a week. Miss GILBERT.

Bible and the Christian Religion.

a. Character and History of the Bible. Fall Term in 1893 and every third year.
b. The Bible and Secular History. Fall Term in 1894 and every third year.
c. From the Creation to the Call of Abraham. Fall Term in 1895 and every third year.
d. The Patriarchal Government. Winter and Spring Terms in 1893 and every third year.
e. The Theocracy. Winter and Spring Terms in 1894 and every third year.
f. The Monarchy. Winter and Spring Terms in 1895 and every third year.
One hour a week. Tutor HATHAWAY.

SELECT STUDIES.—The College provides so many courses of study that every student may be confidently advised to select some one of them and follow it out in the prescribed order. The advantages of thus pursuing a regular course are great and numerous.

Students who come for but a short time, and decline to take up any course, may take such select studies, and such only,

as they are prepared to pursue to advantage and without detriment to the regular classes.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES.—Book-keeping and penmanship are taught by a competent instructor, in classes extending through the winter and spring terms. These studies may be taken in connection with advanced Arithmetic and English Grammar, with special reference to letter-writing, so as to form a practical Commercial Course and preparation for business.

Thorough instruction in Typewriting and Shorthand is provided at a slight extra expense.

NORMAL COURSE.

Berea has always been famous for its teachers, and the demand for them is greater than the supply. A course of Normal Lectures has been delivered annually for many years, and the College feels called upon to establish a regular Normal Course, extending over three years. A diploma is given at the completion of this course.

There is a regular plan by which each fall study is repeated in the winter or spring every alternate year, so that students who teach Kentucky summer schools may take the Normal Course by attending school in the winter and spring only.

The Institution affords to the Normal Department the use of its Library and various scientific apparatus, and maintains large model schools—Grammar, Intermediate and Primary—where methods of instruction may be studied.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL. English Grammar reviewed 5; Geography reviewed 5; Elocution I. 5; Colonial History 3.

WINTER. Algebra 5; U. S. History 3; Penmanship 2; Arithmetic 7; Normal Lectures 1.

SPRING. Algebra 5; U. S. History 3; Penmanship 2; Arithmetic 7; Normal Lectures 1.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL. Composition and Rhetoric 5; Physical Geography 5; Elocution II. 5; English History 3.

WINTER. Latin 9; General History 3; Book-keeping 2; Algebra 3; Normal Lectures 1.

SPRING. Latin 9; General History 3; Book-keeping 2; Algebra 3; Normal Lectures 1.

THIRD YEAR.

The studies for this year are of an advanced type, and opportunity is given for the student to do more reading and original work.

PRESCRIBED COURSES: I. Prescribed reading upon educational topics with essays and discussions throughout the year. II. Mental Philosophy with special reference to education. III. Advanced Course in Pedagogics—School Management, Theory and History of Education, etc.

ELECTIVE COURSES: With the advice of the Faculty each student will select six other studies from the general list of College Courses affording a wide choice in Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Science, Political Economy, and Philosophy.

THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

The Institution maintains a full set of schools leading up to the Academy—Primary, Intermediate and Grammar schools.

These schools are largely attended, and afford educational advantages such as could be found elsewhere only in a few of our larger cities.

Some points of superiority in these schools are the careful grading, the large number of instructors, the progressive methods insured by their connection with the Normal and College departments, and their complete equipment with maps, reference libraries, and all illustrative material.

Above all, the fact of their connection with the College enables these schools to secure very superior teachers.

Many intelligent and successful teachers may be found whose only education was obtained in these schools.

With these schools and its other departments the Institution is able to offer instruction in all grades from the lowest Primary to the highest Classical Collegiate. Through all these grades the methods of instruction are varied so as to meet most directly and efficiently the needs of each.

OUTLINE OF THE COURSE.

Primary Grade.

FIRST YEAR.

Language.—Oral instruction on common plants, animals and familiar objects, to secure free and pleasant conversational tones.

READING.—Thought and sentence method with blackboard. Two hundred words taught introductory to the First Reader. Appleton's First Reader for the remaining time. Unfamiliar words taught objectively. Natural emphasis and expression. Use of supplementary Readers. Spelling. A few simple phonics.

ARITHMETIC.—Numbers to ten by objects. Combinations by easy problems. Easy fractions, as ½, ⅓, ¼. Roman numerals to X, and a few simple weights and measures. Toy money used.

WRITING.—Copying sentences in script with ruled slates; also learning to write single letters in this order: i, u, w, n, m, v, x.

SECOND YEAR.

LANGUAGE in connection with elementary science and literature Plants, fruits and animals. Obedience and other duties. Stories and reading lessons reproduced orally and in writing.

READING.—Appleton's Second Reader, carefully following suggestions for new lessons in first year. Spelling. Phonics.

ARITHMETIC.—Single column addition and subtraction. Multiplication and division with one figure as multiplier or divisor. Reading and writing small numbers, whole and decimal. Roman numerals to one hundred, and combination of easy fractions and easy compound numbers. Toy money.

WRITING.—Small letters continued: o, e, c, r, s, a, d, p, t, j, y, g, z, q, l, h, k, b, f, with capitals in groups: A, N, M—O, C, D, E, H, K—B, F, T, G—P, R, S, L—I, J, Q, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. Slate and ruled paper used.

THIRD YEAR.

LANGUAGE. — Elementary science continued, including Physiology and effects of alcohol, and literature lessons.

Teaching to speak, write and punctuate sentences, correcting mistakes. Letter writing.

READING.—Appleton's Third Reader and supplementary reading. Continued application of the methods of the first two years.

ARITHMETIC.—Practice in reading and writing numbers from thousands to thousandths. Multiplication table. Multiplying and dividing by two-place numbers.

WRITING.—Teaching height, slant and space of letters. Appleton's Copy-book No. 1.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

FOURTH YEAR.

LANGUAGE.—Elementary science and literature lessons continued, including history stories. Knox-Heath's Language Lessons, Part I.

READING.—Appleton's Introductory Fourth Reader, with supplementary reading. Instruction in expressing thoughts naturally and in pleasing tones. Sentences or paragraphs read silently, and the pupils required to reproduce the thought in their own language. Phonics.

SPELLING.—Reed's Word-book and Oral Spelling from Reader.

ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Revised Practical. Reading and writing numbers from thousandths upward. Explanation of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of both simple and decimal numbers. Mental Problems. Cook's Methods in Written Arithmetic as Teacher's Manual.

GEOGRAPHY.—Oral. Continents and oceans. Boundaries of United States and of Kentucky. Physical features, principal rivers, railroads and towns of Kentucky. Definitions

of natural divisions of land and water. Maps, globes and sand table used.

WRITING.—Appleton's Copy-book No. 2. Instruction and drill in correct position.

FIFTH YEAR.

LANGUAGE.—Knox-Heath's Language Lessons, Part II., to page 97. Simple diagrams. Oral science and literature lessons continued. Effects of alcohol. Practical Duties. Written exercises from dictation. Letter writing.

READING—Appleton's Fourth Reader and supplementary reading. Methods of preceding years continued. Phonics.

SPELLING.—Reed's Word-book and Oral Spelling from Reader and Geography.

ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Revised Practical.

Fall Term. United States money and Compound Numbers taught objectively.

Winter Term. From Factoring to Division of Fractions. Much drill to secure facility in factoring.

Spring Term. Common Fractions completed. Practice. Decimal Numbers completed. Mental problems throughout the year. Cook's Methods in Written Arithmetic as a Teacher's Manual.

GEOGRAPHY.—Swinton's Primary.

Fall Term, to the United States. Physical features of the continents of the earth. Definitions and derivation of geographical terms.

Winter and Spring Terms. Primary Geography completed. Special attention to the geography of the United States. Commercial Geography by means of railroad maps. Important historical events taught in connection with localities. Poems and other selections, geographical and historical.

WRITING. — Appleton's Copy-book No. 3. Instruction and drill in position.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADE.

SIXTH YEAR.

LANGUAGE.—Knox-Heath's Language Lessons, Part II. completed. Nature and literature studies. Composition, including letter-writing and business forms. Analysis of sentences orally and by diagrams.

READING.—Appleton's Fifth Reader and supplementary reading. Phonic analysis. Exercises to secure the right use of the organs of speech, distinct articulation and correct pronunciation. Recitation of appropriate selections of poetry and prose.

SPELLING.—Reed's Word-book. Oral spelling from other text-books.

ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Revised Practical.

Fall Term. Longitude and Time. Metric System. Weights and measures used. Percentage to Applications. Many problems for quick work.

Winter Term. Applications of Percentage to Compound Interest. Practical training in preparing business forms and solving business problems.

Spring Term. Applications of Percentage completed to Ratio. Mental Arithmetic throughout the year. Cook's Methods in Written Arithmetic as a Teacher's Manual.

GEOGRAPHY.—Swinton's Grammar School.

Fall Term, to South America.

Winter Term, to Asia.

Spring Term, text-book completed. Special attention to the geography of Kentucky. General review.

WRITING. — Appleton's Copy-book No. 4. Principles taught.

SEVENTH YEAR.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Fall Term. No special text-book. Syntax, analysis and parsing. Correction of false syntax. Thought analysis of selected literature. Abstracts of narratives and stories taken from Reader or other literature. Outlines prepared for original composition. Letter-writing and business forms.

READING.—Appleton's Fifth Reader and supplementary reading throughout the year. Methods of previous year continued.

SPELLING.—Reed's Word-book and oral spelling from other text-books.

ARITHMETIC.—Ray's Revised Practical.

Fall Term. Book completed from Ratio.

Winter Term. Work of Fall Term repeated.

WRITING.—Appleton's Copy-book No. 5. Drill in position and movement.

GRAMMAR.—Winter and Spring Terms. Harvey's Grammar. A course in technical grammar for teachers.

U. S. HISTORY.—Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States. Winter and Spring Terms.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Brandt's Lessons on the Human Body.

Spring Term, two and one-half hours a week.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Macy's Our Government.

Spring Term, two and one half hours a week.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.—Regular lessons in Music and Drawing in all the Model Schools throughout the course.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The College maintains a Musical Department with two instructors: one a specialist in Vocal, and the other in Instrumental Music.

Full courses of study are laid out in both departments and in the study of Harmony.

A number of public recitals are given by this department, and a Harmonia Society is maintained throughout the year with great interest.

The department has a carefully selected library of music, which may be used by the students for fifty cents a term. It has also pianos for rental.

A cornet band is maintained by the College, which furnishes instruments, music, and instruction free to the students of whom it is composed.

A Diploma or Certificate of proficiency will be given to every student completing the course in either Vocal or Instrumental Music.

COURSE IN MUSIC.

PIANO.

GRADE FIRST—Lebert and Stark's Method, Bk. 1.
Gordon's Method.
Lœschhorn, Op. 84.
Kœhler, Op. 190, 157, and 300.
Streabbog, Op. 63.
LeCouppey, Op. 17.
Diabelli.
Reinick, Gurlitt, Lichner, and Spindler.

GRADE SECOND—Plaidy's Technics.

Lœschhorn, Op. 65.
Kœhler, Op. 50.
Czerny, Op. 849.
Sonatinas of Clementi, Kuhlau, and Lichner.

GRADE THIRD—

Lœschhorn, Op. 66.
Krause, Op. 2.
DuVornoy, Op. 120.
LeCouppey, Op. 26.
Heller, Op. 45, and Op. 47.
First Sonatas of Haydn, Mozart—Selections from Mendelssohn.

GRADE FOURTH—

Cramer, Fifty Studies.
Kullak's Octaves, selections from Kœhler, Op. 156, Beethoven, Chopin, and others.
Bach, Preludes and Inventions.

VOCAL.

FIRST GRADE—

Arthur's Progressive Studies.
Sieber, Op. 93.
Marchesi, Op. 5.
Concone's Fifty Lessons for the Voice.
Songs by Abt, Kucken, Lessons from Rubenstein, Mendelssohn and others.

SECOND GRADE—

Concone's Studies, Op. 10 or 12.
Panofka. Op. 85.
Italian Studies of Marchesi.
Italian Studies of Vaccai.
Songs of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert, Gounod.
Italian Songs and Arias from the standard Oratorios.

Technical Exercises for the formation of tone and proper use of the vocal organs form part of the daily study throughout the course.

HARMONY.

Keys, Scales and Signatures, Intervals, Formation of the Triad, Chord Connection, Harmonizing Bases and Melodies.

All students who have completed the First Grade are required to study the rudiments of Harmony. Those not so far advanced may begin the work if the teacher so advises. Classes in Harmony are formed without extra charge, whenever a sufficient number of students are prepared for the work. These meet weekly.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

In addition to the courses of Drawing in the Schools, there is usually opportunity for more advanced instruction in Drawing and Painting.